Amusements.

CASINO-S:15-The Vice-Admirat.
EDEN MUSEE-Way Figures.
ELDORADO-S:15-Egypt Through Centuries.
GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-Sinhad.
HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Trip

to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. MANHATTAN REACH-Fireworks.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Mascok POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball WEST BRIGHTON-Pain's Fireworks.

Index to Advertisements.

211000			
Amusements 12 Announcements 12 Announcements 12 Bushness Netices 6 Bushness Chances 9 Board and Rooms 9 Country Board 11 Dividend Notes 10 Eventsions 10 Financial 10 Formished Rooms 9 Hotels 1 For Sale 10 Help Wanted 9 Instruction 8 Law Schools 2 Lagar Notices 10 Engal Country	9 Marriage 5 Miscella 1 Miscella 1 Miscella 1-2 Miscella 1-2 Miscella 1-2 Miscella 5 New P 6 Octan S 3 Political 4 Proposal 6 Real F 8 Saftrond 3 Railrond 4 Special 5 Stember 6 Sammer 8-4 (caches) 9 Fac Tre	Page. s & Deaths / f sheeps 9 forms 10 neaus 12 objections 8 t amers 11 Notices 7 state 9 late 11 s 11	C 500 500 500 500 500 600 500 600 600 600

Business Notices

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. Sellew. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$1.00	
Daily, without Suiday	\$600	\$45.00	\$2.50	\$10.00
Daily, without Suiday	\$600	\$4.00	\$2.00	
Sumay Tibune	2.00	1.00	0.00	
Weeks Tribune	2.00	1.00	0.00	
Thune Monthly	2.00	0.00		
Daily 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Thune Monthly	2.00	0.00		
Daily 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Thune Monthly	2.00	0.00		
Daily 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Thune Monthly	2.00	0.00		
Daily 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Thune Monthly	2.00	0.00		
Daily 8 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 7 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Thune Monthly	2.00	0.00		
Daily 8 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$19.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$10.00		
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$10.00		
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$10.00		
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$10.00		
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$10.00		
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00	\$10.00		
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a week	\$10.00			
Daily 9 days a wee BACK NUMBERS - For Back Numbers of the and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra ind Somely papers, more than a week did an extended is charged prepaid by Tribune, except on Delly and Sunday Postage prepaid in New-York City, and on Daily, Sem.-Weekly and Wepkly to foreign countries, in which cases extra postage with is paid by subscribers.				

Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Resisted Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main uptown office, 1.242 Broadway. Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassantst, New-York, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune, New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for purification in The Tribune and ers for regular delivery of the daily paper will be re-red at the following branch offices in New-York, at reg-

243 West 145th-st. 1.708 1st ave., near 85th-st. 162 Bowery, near Broome-st. 69 Liberty-st.

IN OTHER CITIES. Brooklyn Advertising Armey, 397 Fulton-st., op. City iii. 63 Court-st.; 505 De Kail-ave.; 1,200 Hedford-ave. Broadway. Washington-No. 1.322 F-st.

New Hork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Official reports showed that there had been almost 5,000 cases of cholera in Russia in four days. == The famous "robber tower" at Znoim, Moravin, fell, killing five neople, Forest fires were raging in Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, --- The tenth round in the Masters' Chess Tearnament, at Dresden, was

Congress.-Both houses in ression. -- Sennte Messrs. George and Hunton spoke in favor of the Anfi-Option bill - House: The report on the Renm investigation was presented and discussed Domestic-Mr. Frick continued to improve:

more non-union men were taken into the Home-8 Call Mills, - Professor H. H. Boyesen lecture ! on S. e ley's pletry at Chautanqua, - Suffering from the hot wave was experienced in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, argument on the constitutionality of the Reapportionment act will take place in Eochester tomorrow. == The night watchman in the office of the Asbury Park Street Railroad Company was blown open and robbed.

City and Suburban.-Vesterday was the hottest day of the year; there were many prostrations from heat, = A p diceman was shot in the head by a prisoner, whom he then killed. Many rousing Republican meetings were held. The lightning killed a woman in Hackensack, N. J., and destroyed a number of buildings in several suburban towns. - The Scatch Presbyterian Church purchased a valuable site on the West Side. - Stocks were dull and generally firm, but closed lower on a hear raid on Burlington and Rock Island.

fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 94 degrees: lowest, 74; aver

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Although the State Executive Republican Committee has not met for some time, the canyass has been and is being efficiently prosecuted Indeed, it is stated that the work of organization in various parts of the State has not for years been so well advanced at this early date The Republican leaders thoroughly understand the situation, and are alive to the importance of the campaign in the Empire State.

The Democrats, who have been confident of enjoying the fruits of their fraudulent census and infamous gerrymander undisturbed, are doomed to disappointment. The proceedings already begun in Rochester to overthrow the Reapportionment law have been so well considered that they are certain to result in bringing the law before the Court of Appeals. Of course the Democrats are not auxious to have this done; but if they openly oppose it they will put themselves in the uncomfortable position of being unwilling to submit their conduct to judicial review.

The cause of Indian education has been shabbily treated by Congress. It is a matter of vital importance to the Indians, and one in which every philanthropic mind is deeply interested. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs asked this year for \$2,917,060 for this purpose, but Congress saw fit to reduce the amount by more than \$603,000; apparently for no reason but that the Democrats might make a record for "economy." A cut of \$600,000 in the item for Indian education and a River and Harbor bill involving an outlay of \$50,000,000 form an instructive contrast. There is no Democratic "campaign material" in it.

It was hot in New-York yesterday-the hottest day of the summer, in fact, according to the Weather Bureau's records-but it was much hotter in other parts of the country. Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and other Western cities have suffered severely; many prostrations from the heat have occurred, a number resulting fatally. The report that everybody who can

view of the fact that a year hence that city mate accurately its effects. But in the name will be a magnet drawing people from all parts of every honest citizen of the United States of the world. But who will want to go to Chicago with the prospect of being either discredited men and women to prove that they broiled or blistered? Somewhat cooler weather are fit to live in this land of liberty and law. is promised for this neighborhood to-day; for which everybody will be thankful.

water famine in New-York City is most seasonable. With the mercury at a lofty altitude the prospect of a dearth of water would be appalling. The engineers in charge of the water supply affirm, however, that there is not the least reason for alarm. There has been much more rain this season than last year, which was phenomenally dry, although the recent rainfall has not been up to the average. The aqueduct is now drawing water from the storage reservoirs, where there is an abundant supply. Even if there should be no more rain this summer, we are told that there would be plenty of water for the city. This is a condition of things which will be fully appreciated by New-Yorkers.

LAUNCH OF THE COLUMBIA.

The launch of the cruiser Columbia to-day in Philadelphia is one of the most important events in the world's record of naval progress. The ship is essentially original in type, model and mechanism, and if the expectations of the designers are fulfilled its construction will be followed by a new departure in the naval architecture of maritime Europe. It is a commercedestroyer pure and simple-a ship having the promise of the potency of twenty Alabamas. The design has been to produce a vessel which can sail around the world without coaling, and have the capacity of "spirting" to a speed of over 21 knots and overtaking the fastest European liners. In speed it will be superior to the three fastest cruisers recently built for the English, French and Italian navies, and in ceal capacity it will so far exceed them that comparison is superfluous. While not designed to be a fighting-ship, its machinery, boilers and magazines are protected by armor plating and an armored deck, and while its armament is a light one, it has a formidable engine of attack in a ram which can be driven at tremendous speed. The ship's real character is concealed. so that at long distance it will look like an innocent merchantman, but at short range it has a rapid-firing armament which can be employed with terrible effect. The Columbia is an Alabama that cannot be overtaken by any vesselof-war new affoat, and in the event of naval hostilities it will have any merchant marine at

Until the Columbia has been completed and subjected to rigorous trials it will be premature to assume that all the conditions required for making her the most formidable commercedestroyer affoat bave been supplied. So novel a craft, with the application of triple screws and other original devices, is necessarily an experiment in naval construction, and her adaptability to sea-service and warfare will have to be demonstrated before European shipbuilders can be convinced that Yankee ingenuity has surpassed their best achievements. Meanwhile. Americans will watch the completion and trial voyages of the Columbia with keen interest and a feeling of intense National pride It is hardly more than ten years since the building of a new fleet was begun after a protracted period of inaction and neglect. So great has been the rate of progress that already the most difficult work can be done in American shipvards with even greater efficiency than it can Not only that, but American be done abroad. engineers and designers have regained their old-time prestige, and by their boldness of conception and their triumphs of ingenuity they are setting the pace for the naval architects of the world.

To the credit of Sceretary Tracy it may be said that he has made it a fundamental policy that the new ships designed and built under his supervision shall be American in every respect. He has neither purchased plans abroad or copied foreign models, but has encouraged to disregard their agreements. his designers to strike out on new lines, to de pend upon the inventive genies of the original Yankee, and to reproduce the conditions of half a century ago, when American clipper ships were the pride of the seas, and when every improvement in European naval architecture was introduced from New-England. Secretary Tracy has had so large a faith in American supremacy in mechanic arts that he has been enabled to pass rapidly from one successful achievement to another. The questions are no longer asked in Europe: "Have the American The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Generally a mayy?" or "What has become of the traditional Yankee shipbuilder?"

THE ASSASSIN'S MISTAKE.

The rabid criminal who tried to murder Mr. Frick was not enrolled among the Homestead workmen, and there is no proof that he was directly inspired by them; but in this final atrecity has culminated the spirit which prompt ed the mob to assail the Pinkerton men with bullets, dynamite and fire, and to beat, stone, spit upon and despoil them after they had surrendered on a pledge of protection. That cruel and treacherous work was publicly deplored by those who assume to speak for the Homestead workmen, but we have not heard that anything has been done by them to put a lasting brand of shame upon the perpetrators, or to make a repetition of that scene impossible. To one -we trust no more-of all upon whom that edious show of malignant and brutal cowardice was impressed it suggested an act of still more repulsive cruelty. He may have taken nobody else into his confidence, but he took counsel of the unrestrained and unpunished passions which broke out that day, and doubtless the poor fool thought that he was serving the com-

In truth he has immeasurably increased the difficulty of doing exact justice between employers and employed at Homestead. He has crushed out at a blow the sympathy of millions. At such a time men find it impossible to discriminate rigidly and impartially between the guilty and the innocent. The cause in whose name such an act has been committed, committed, it may be, by a solitary scoundrel unfit to act or speak for any honest interest, is irreparably injured. That is a law of human nature, and its operation cannot be reversed. If the Homestead workers would retain a vestige of popular good will, they must make their detesta tion of this crime convincingly felt forthwith They must put their horror and condemnation into a form stronger than words. It is unfortunately true, as the statement of the Pinkertons to the committee of Congress declared, that crimes are frequently committed in the name of organized labor by men upon whom organized labor does not thereafter put its ban or inflict any penalty whatsoever. It regrets and condemns in resolutions, but it does not prosecute or expel. Violence is a weapon which

do so is fleeing from Chicago is disturbing, in conditions existing at Homestead, or to estiwe call upon that community of agitated and

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Four strikes of the kind called sympathetic The assurance that there is no danger of a have occurred at the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth street mills of the Carnegie steel works in Pittsburg, and at the Beaver Falls and Daquesne mills of the same company, in support of the strikers at the Homestead works. Other sympathetic strikes are threatened at the coke works in the Connellsville region, at the glass works about Pittsburg, not at all owned by the same company, on railroads which transport products for the steel company, and on buildings in Chicago and various other cities where such products are used. The organized workers are asked to regard these strikes as eminently justifiable and praiseworthy, but they open the question whether the organizations of labor ought not to abide by the contracts they make

The three mills of the steel company in Pittsburg and Beaver Falls had signed the scale proposed by the workers, binding the company to pay certain wages for the coming year, while the Amalgamated Association also bound itself that its workers in these mills should work faithfully under this scale of wages. It is stated that, without any claim of grievance or dispute in either of these mills, the men suddealy refused to perform their part of the agreement which the association had made in their behalf, and abrogated the contract for a year which had just been signed. Their sole reason for doing this was that the same steel company had declined to agree to the terms proposed by the association for the Homestead mills, and so had become, in the familiar phrase of the day, an enemy of organized labor. But did that justify the men in breaking the contracts they had asked and had made? Did it justify the association in calling on its members to break their contracts which it had demanded in their name, because in some other works the men had demanded a different contract which was not accepted?

If the association will not or cannot carry out the contracts it asks employers to sign, but breaks them or suffers them to be broken at any time, does not the association thereby serve notice that an employer cannot rely upon the secure themselves against interruption of work. had entered into a contract with organized labor to do certain work on certain terms. One morning the men are asked to handle the same steel beams they have been handling, and they refuse, on the ground that the firm which has been all the time supplying the material they were expected to use has failed to agree with its workers. This is obviously a violation of their contract, and excused by no fault whatever on the part of their employers. Does it appear to organized workers that such violations of contracts are rightful, or that they will help the workers in making other contracts in future?

In a time of excitement and strong feeling not a few mistakes may be excused, but it is not to the interest of organized labor to deprive the workers of public sympathy, or to destroy confidence in the readiness of the organizations to keep the agreements they make. For their own interests it would seem that they ought to frown upon these sympathetic strikes

WAGES HERE AND IN EUROPE.

There are many men in this country who do not begin to comprehend the difference in the rate of wages between the United States and other countries. Most of the wage-carners are well aware of that difference, but Americans are often found who cannot realize that differences so great do actually exist. In discussing the wages paid and the wages offered at the steel works of Homestead, for example, it is shown that the average for all the men whose wages would in any way have been changed were about \$4 per day even at the minimum under the preposed scale; to the thirty-three different hands the amount paid under the old scale was \$127.81 per day, reckoning at eight yours only those who formerly worked twelve but now work eight hours, while at the minimum possible under the scale proposed by the company the same thirty-three men would have received for eight hours \$121.88 per day. No such wages are paid in any other country, and while it is probably true, as has been stated by the managers of the Homestead works, that wages as high are not in fact paid at any other works in this country, it is nevertheless worth which we have dealings.

Owing to differences in the names given to tirely to England, the Ameer should be conecupations or kinds of work, or in the terms strained by gratitude to maintain that alliance of payment for labor, it is not practicable to But gratitude is unknown to his deceitful heart, compare wages in steel works in detail. But there are some occupations which are substantially the same, and for which wages are paid on similar terms. The rollers in the plate mills in Great Britain, at last accounts forwarded by American Consuls, were getting about \$17 per week; at the Homestead works they were offered as a minimum \$8.20 per day. The shearmen in Great Britain received from \$8 to \$10 per week; at Homestead they were offered as a minimum from \$4 to \$6 per day. Puddling iron is substantially the same process in different countries, and the English puddler earned in 1880 an average of \$7.26 per week, according to British official records, but at some points as much as \$10 per week was paid a few years later, though the depression in recent years may have reduced wages. But the puddlers at Pittsburg are struggling to resist a reduction below \$5.50 per ton, and at that rate of wages the head of the Amalgamated Association has testified that the men averaged \$3.50 per day, or \$21 per week. In Belgium, according to a consular report, the men were paid for puddling an average of \$5.76 per week, and in Bohemia, according to another consular report, men are this year doing the same work at an average of \$4 75 per week. Between \$4 75, or \$5 76. or even \$7.26 per week in various foreign countries, and the \$21 per week hitherto paid

works in the Eastern States have been paying, and that was the chief reason given for proposing a reduction. But the last census volume of wages contains a table showing the change in wages paid for puddling at Pittsburg from 1837 each year for more than forty years. Under a Democratic revenue tariff during the three years ending in 1860 the rates ranged from \$3.25 to \$4 per ton. Under Protection it has been 89 per ton several times, and except in two months does not appear to have fallen at any time below 85 per ton. Ten years ago it was 85 50, as it was until the recent controversy began, July 1. Yet iron has been so extensively supplanted by steel that it has often seemed as if the puddler could no longer obtain the wages he has been receiving.

When men are struggling to retain wages averaging \$21 per week they certainly should not allow themselves to forget that at the same city under the Democratic revenue tariff they used to receive as little as \$12.41 for doing the same work. They cannot afford to forget that, but for the Protective Tariff, they would be struggling to prevent a reduction of their wages to the level of the wages of England, if not to those of Belgium or Bohemia.

SENATOR HILL AND HIS PARTY.

Senator Hill, whose imperative engagements prevented his attendance at the Democratic notification meeting on Wednesday evening, came to this city the following day and is now at a neighboring seaside resort. A dispatch from Washington says that he will not return to the capital this session, but will soon settle down at Elmira for the summer. Since his hopes disappeared in vapor at Chicago Mr. Hill has found the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber uncongenial. When he ceased to be a possible repositery of Federal power he lost the admiration of Democrats who had made his appearance in the National Legislature a personal triumph. Few are now so poor as to do him reverence. He is not even the hero of a lost cause, for it is not deemed prudent to lament the lost cause publicly, and in consequence there is no place nor function for a hero. And so the chief loser has been forced to bind up his own wounds. He is weary and miserable, and he is going home to rest.

We yield to no one in condemnation of Mr. Hill's political character, methods and achievements. During seven years of power at Albany he continuously demonstrated his concontracts it may propose, even if accepted and tempt for moral considerations in playing the signed in good faith? The position taken, in game of politics. Possessing large resource ordering or permitting these sympathetic strikes. of audacity and unscrupulousness, he employed would seem to be peculiarly destructive of the them all in the steady and consistent endeavor claims of the association as a proper agent to to make himself indispensable to his party and act for the men. But the case is even worse his party invincible. And whatever he did his when men who are at work under other con- party ratified. It accepted and utilized every tracts, between labor organizations and other corrupt device which he contrived, and gave employers, are ordered to strike, though between him constant and conspicuous proofs of its themselves and their employers no grievance gratitude. Its main reliance for success in the has arisen. The contractors erecting a great present contest is on the unrighteous influences building in Chicago or elsewhere, hoping to and agencies which he called into being and equipped for the service of Democracy. But shrewd as he is, he made the blunder of overestimating the courage of his party. His own effrontery was equal to any test, but others set a limit to theirs. They were glad to make use of all that had been done in their behalf, but they judged that it could be safely used institutions of learning. in the National field only after they had rebuked the man who did it. And so they cheerfully appropriated the acts but repudiated the

Mr. Hill expects no sympathy from THE THIBUNE, but we declare that he is justified in despising the sham virtue which discarded him while eagerly grasping the fruits of his restless and audacious activity.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The troubles in Afghanistan are undoubtedly serious. Only fragmentary news of them has been transmitted hither, but it is sufficient to indicate clearly the desperate state of affairs which now prevails. Little by little the Ameer by men who have no occasion on their own part has embroiled himself, now with this tribe, now with that, until almost every province of his lm is at war. Nor are the disturbances altogether domestic. On the eastern frontier the standards of foreign war have been raised as well. It was there, indeed, that the trouble began. The Ameer strove to establish his au thority over the classic bills and dales of Swa and the adjacent regions bordering on British who have lived and worked in foreign lands India. So aggressive was he that the Indian Government had to check him by the use of very plain language and an actual display of military force on the road from Peshawar to Cabul. In the meantime Hazarajat revolted. This is the chief of the central provinces of Afghanistan, occupying the very heart of the country. And while peace for the moment reigns at the Khyber Pass, and the Afridis are quiet, the rebels of Hazara seem to be gaining ground every day. The Ameer has sent against them half of the garrison of Cabul, and has called to his aid large irregular levies of troops despite which efforts the rebellion is making steady and ominous progress.

The quarrelling of these half-civilized tribes would signify little to the rest of the world were it not for the poculiar position which they Afghanistan is the last remaining оссиру. buffer" State between the British and Russian empires. Russian aggression has already reduced its compass in the northwest, while Britnoting that the best wages paid here are far ish influence is desperately exerted at Cabul beyond the best paid in any other country with to hold the Ameer loyal to his British alliance Since he owes his throne and his income enand he unquestionably stands ready to yield himself up to the highest bidder. Just now he is in a surly mood toward England for checking his designs in Kafirstan. He has refused an offer of conference and arbitration on the frontier question, and might even be mad enough to come to an open rupture, were it not of Freedom Barrison. In reply to the criticism which for the outbreak in Hazarajat. The latter he cannot ignore, nor can he allow anything to stand between him and a speedy settlement of it. For he is not the undisputed monarch of a homogeneous realm. He is the titular sovereign of a number of jarring and warring tribes, some of which scarcely recognize his authority at all, and none of which is loyally devoted to him. He has kept his place only by shrewdly pitting one tribe against another, and he well knows that such an insurrection as the present may at any time destroy his unstable equilibrium and cast him from the throne of Cabul. In the meantime, while he is snarling at his

political creator and desperately battling against rebellion, his great enemy at the north is watchful and ready to strike whenever the moment seems opportune. Ishak Khan is at Merv, with Russia behind him. He is not only a claimant to the throne, but he is a claimant whose title is about as good as that of the present occupant, and whose personal popularity throughout Afghanistan is far greater than any which Abdurrahman has ever enjoyed. A few more not always been ashamed to accept and rejoice in the supposed advantages which follow its use. In reality it never gives them an advantage, but inevitably enlists against them that public opinion without which they are helpless. It is too soon to state exactly the relation of this shameful tragedy to the purposes and loss than the same of the part of the Hazaras would bring into alliance with them all the tribes of the northwest, including the city of Herat. Should they then call in Ishak Khan and protection and steel manufacture the difference in wages between this and other countries is exactly represented by the difference in wages are considerably higher than loss than the part of the Hazaras would bring into alliance with them all the tribes of the northwest, including the city of Herat. Should they then call in Ishak Khan and protection and writings ranged from \$25,000 to successes on the part of the Hazaras would

if she did not, and Ishak became Ameer, Afghanistan would be merely a Russian province, and the Great Bear would be face to face with the Lion and the Tiger in the Khyber Pass.

Perhaps the Democratic leaders of this State would like to know how the gerrymander of 1802 strikes independent observers outside of New-York. "The apportionment act of the last New York Legislature," says "The Springfield Republican," "is grumbled at all over the State, and unquestionably with reason." The simple fact is that the apportionment, like the theft of the Senate seats, was a flagrant outrage on popular government. Nevertheless the party responsible for the outrage has the effrontery to talk about carrying the next Assembly. Does it suppose the majority of the voters are knaves or fools?

According to "The London Railway News," the longest tunnel in the world will be the one presently to be constructed through the Simplon. All the same the greatest bore will continue to be the man who remarks, "Is it hot enough for you?"

Within a few hours there will be due in this city the first special fruit train for London that has been sent across the American continent. The train left California last Tuesday evening, and has since been speeding its way in the direction of New-York. Promptly upon its arrival the fruit will be transferred to the steamship Majestic, which will sail to-morrow for Liverpool, carrying five earloads of fine California fruit. It is expected that it will arrive at the British capital in good condition, and of course it will command high prices. Something will depend upon the success of this first experiment, but arrangements are under way for thus sending fruit to London every week. There is little doubt that our English cousins will appreciate the fine fruits of California as highly as they are appreciated in this part of the world. though it is almost inevitable that some of the line flavor will vanish in the course of the long journey, in spite of the most painstaking refrigera-

What has become of that wild, tumultuous, irrepressible and all-conquering enthusiasm which the Democratic notification meeting was to inspire? The indications are that it has gone away into die Ewigkeit.

The old-fashioned thunderstorm which was always safely relied on to cool and parify the atmosphere and leave it sweet and fresh and invigorating is no more. At least, that is the popular conviction; but, doubtless, the unrelenting statistician is prepared to prove that everybody is mistaken except himself, and that there has een no change whatsoever in the character and onsequences of thunderstorms. Such refutations are generally conclusive, which makes them very hard to bear.

The Columbia will be the gem of the ocean,

The University of Pennsylvania has recently ssued its first circular of information concerning the School of American History and Institutions organized by it last year. The studies embraced in the undergraduate and graduate courses which are outlined in this pemphlet are not only a part of the scholar's outfit, but also operate power-thinks, as it wishes, that the State has been swings fully to make good citizens of those who pursue ing toward the Democratic column since 1888, if them. We congratulate the University of Pennsylvania and American students in general upon the establishment of this foundation. The field Democratic side. which it occupies and the interests which it promotes have been too much neglected in our

So long as the presence of thousands of soldiers s necessary to preserve order at Homestead, so long will the workmen be at a tremendous moral lisadvantage.

The action of Colonel Streator, of the National Juard of Pennsylvania, in ordering a refractory private trung up by the thumbs deserves evere condemnation by every right-minded person. Proper punishment can be inflicted for in- act, wys: "It will be recalled that Sutherland" Cruel punishments are expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, and the public certificate," We don't know just how "The Are sentiment which brought about the abolition of flogging in the Army and Navy many years ago refreshing as any we have recently encountered. Mr. will not tolerate the infliction of actual agony by any military officer in Pennsylvania or in any other State of the Union,

in vital statistics.

laskets they must blame their luck. For the fault will hardly be with the fishes. According to the State Fish Commissioners there must be fish and to spare in case their labors have borne fruit. They deposited more fish in our streams hast year than were ever deposited in any previous year. It remains to be seen whether the size of Argus" calls "Sutherland's mismanagement." the fish stories, if not the catches, will be proportionally increased.

party will not dare to nominate him.

No logical distinction can be drawn between the right of the Homestead workmen to take possession of the Carnegie Company's establishgent and the right of Berkman to kill its head. In motive, in tendency and in law both acts were of a kind.

PERSONAL

Chauncey G. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., has been fifty years a deacon of the First Baptist Church in that city, and the completion of the half century was celebbrated last week by a complimentary reception given by the church people.

Professor C. K. Adams, who resigned the presidency of Cornell University only a few months ago, has been informally offered that of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. It is not known how he re-gards the proposition; but it is likely to be presented to him formally ere long. Some little opposition is manifested to Congressma

Cannon's renomination in his own district, but it is not yet possible to say what it will amount to.

Major Evan R. Jones, a Welshman so long resident n this country as to secure appointment as United states Consul, first at Newcastle and later at Cardiff, cas succeeded in office over a year ago by a nomine of Fredden: Harrison. In reply to the criticism which this change involved—for Mr. Jones was regarded an unusually creditable official—it was said at the time that Major Jones and practically become a British subject. He had interested himself in British enterprises, and it was suspected that he intended to enter the British Parliament. These latter expectations have been fully verified, for he was elected a member of that body a few days ago. Miss Caro Lloyd, a sister of the late Demarest

loyd, is now in Europe with two girl friends, and parrating the experiences of "Three Girls Abroad" n a series of bright letters to "The Newark (N. J.) amday Call." Miss Lloyd is an acute observer, and as a touch of humor which adds not a little to the as a touch of humor which a Generals Weaver and Fleld, candidates for presi-

with speeches in Denver on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. In connection with the incomplete will of the late

Professor Theodore W. Dwight, "The Clinton Courier" has been talking about his estate, and says: "Even the family, it is said, have no idea of the size of the property, as the deceased was very reticent about such | charge, which, when he was inaugurated, amount matters in his home. Those who appear to be in a position where they should be capable of forming an opinion claim that Professor Dwight's estate will not fall below \$1,000,000, and some put it largely in exess of that amount. Others who are close to the family think it much less. It is known that for nearly twenty years Professor Dwight's income from

It was observed with some surprise that in his notification day address Mr. Cleveland made no reference whatever to the silver issue. One of his newspaper organs in this city explained this curious omission by the naive remark that there was no such issue. Both parties, it said, are equally committed against free silver, and in favor of deliars of equal value, and it was an obvious waste of time to discuss a matter as to which no difference of party opinion existed. How far this sort of talk represents the Democratic party was to be seen in the last silver vote, when two-thirds of the Democrats in both houses declared, within two weeks after the adoption of the Chicago platform, in favor of free silver. It may also be seen in the comments of the Democratic newspapers throughout the country. An illustrative paragraph appeared on July 20 in "The Atlanta Constitution." This leading Southern journal professed not to be "discouraged by the failure of the House to pass the Senate Free-Coinage bill." It saw "no reason why any Democrat should be discouraged." "The bill was defeated," it said, "only because a few individual Democrats representing Wall Street and Eastern interests placed themselves under the lead of Tom Reed and voted with the Republicans," and it insisted

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

On this silver question our friends the enemy are a good deal like that member of their party who, years ago, used always to run for Congress against Senator Sanders, of Montana. He was a highly plausible chap, who never permitted himself to differ too seriously with anybely, or to entertain any inconvenient opinions. He was the political creation of the late Colonel Browlwater. renowned as the possessor of a great mire, a rich railroad, a profitable bank and a pair of bow legs. Senator Sanders once undertook to de cribe his opponent to a Montana audience. "He is all things to all men," sail the Secutor. "To a Methodist he is a Methodist; to a Catholic he is a Catholie : to an Irishman he is a Carkonian : to a Missourian he boads of the blood of Pierre Choteau, and to Broadwater he is how-legged!"

that the Democratic organization should not be

held responsible for the acts of "frenkish Demo-

erats" who occasionally slip the party harness.

Mr. Cleveland takes the trouble to write to an admiring friend that he thinks "the people are worthy of all trust." That is very sweet and kind of him, and how happy he would be if he knew that a majority of the people think of him as he so frankly confesses to think of them.

"The Springfield Republican" does not take a rosy view of Democratic prospects in Massachusetts. It figures that the candidate will win there who receives as many as 193,000 votes, and it recalls that this is only 10,000 more than Harrion obtained in 1888, but 40,000 more than Cleveland obtained. Russell was elected Governor last tall with 26,000 votes fewer than Harrison had four years ago. In other words, the Republicad candidate for Governor failed to obtain in 1898 over 32,000 votes that were given to Harrison three years before, while Russell polled the full party strength developed by Cleveland and 6,000 votes in addition. The reserves in Massachusett are Republican, and although the Springfield organ cannot profess to believe that the motion is sufficiently strong to land the electoral vote on the

There seems to be something of a gulf between Mr. Cleveland's view of the Chicago tariff plants and that of Senator Hill. In the candidate's judgment, every Democrat who believes in an honest tariff" must find the free-trade plank just to his liking. But Senator Hill declares that it has "turned every workshop in the United States into a Republican headquarters.

"The Albany Argus," referring to the proceeds ing instituted by Mr. Satherland, at Rochester, to test the constitutionality of the Reapportionment subordination without making use of torture. | mismanagement in the courts of the Noyes-Rocks well case destroyed his client's chances for a gus" intended this remark, but it is as serene and Sutherland obtained a judgment in favor of Colonel Noves from every court he addressed, including the Court of Appeals. That court, the highest in the State, decided unanimously that Colonel Noyes was The trolley is winning a conspicuous place entitled to his certificate. But the State Board of Canvassers, without waiting for this judgment to be rendered, and in flagrant violation of Frank If the fishermen who go fishing in the waters | Rice's word of honor, personally given to Mr. of New-York this year fail to bring home full Sutherland, met on Rice's motion and gave the certificate to Rockwell so soon as Rice learned that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of Noves. In other words, the Democratic Board of State Canvassers stole the seat for Rockwell by defying the Supreme Court and running away from the Court of Appeals, and this is what "The

While our friends, the enemy, are declaring that Maynard is the logical Democratic candidate there is and can be in this country no such thing for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, but his as a tin-plate industry, the masters of the Welsh Tin-Plate Makers' Association are notifying to their workmen the practical abandonment of the business. "The South Wales Daily News" of March 24, 1892, contains a communication from H. Rogers, the managing partner of the South Wales works at Llanelly, and the Cwmbwrla Works at Swansea, and also the chairman of the association, to Thomas Phillips, general secretary of the Tin-Plate Workers' Union. After declaring that the trade is "drifting into a deplorable state of want and distress," after pointing out that "the pig iron, steel-rail, machinery and other trades have left Great Britain, so far as supplying the requirements of those countries which now consame most of our timplate," and that "there is no reason why timplate should not follow the same natural law," Mr. Rogers goes on to say that he has no anxiety for the mill men because "if plates are largely made in America, it will be no great hardship for them to go out there." He thinks that it will be "a long time before the manufacture of black plates will, to any large extent, be transferred to America," but he rather dismaily recalls the fact that English ironmasters used to say "that America would never make iron and steel sufficient to meet her requirements, but today we see the Americans making practically the whole that they require." That the tinning bus iness has already left England, never to return, he frankly admits. "No one," he says, "having \$ knowledge of machinery and of the tinning of black plates and the ingenuity of our American cousins, can seriously doubt that shortly the work will be done automatically, without either tinman or washman. We shall have to adopt such machinery and all the most economical processiter we shall not even be able to hold our own in such markets as India, Australia and China. This is a little sad for American free traders. It will pain them fully as much as the Welsh tin-plate Speaking of the diabolical way in which the

Republican party has "squandered the surplus," if is important to note that the interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced since the inauguration of President Harrison in the sum of over \$275,000,000, and that the annual interest ed to \$34,578,459.80, was, on June 30, 1892, only \$22,893,881.20, a decrease of \$11,684,578.60, of about one-third.

LESSENING THE PRESIDENT'S CARES. From The Indianoplis Journal.

From The Indianopils Journal.

Even now it takes an exceptionally strong and able man to discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the country. Twenty-nyo years hence no man can do it. Either more duties will have to be assumed by hends of departments, part of the present duties of the Fresident will have to be devolved on the Vice-President, or the Constitution will dive to be amended so as to provide for a doubly executive, or creating one or two deputy Prements. In some way or other the Fresident will have to be relieved.